IN THE CLAIMS

1-29 Cancelled

30. (New) A method of tempering a glazing comprised of glass having a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93 x 10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than 0.72 $MPam^{1/2}$, comprising operating at a quench pressure at least 20% less than the quench pressure required to temper a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required standards under otherwise similar conditions.

31. (New) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the quench pressure is at least 25% less than the quench pressure required to temper a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required standards under otherwise similar conditions.

32. (New) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the glazing is of float glass having a thickness in the range 3 mm to 5 mm.

33. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the quench pressures used range from not more than 12.5 kPa for 3 mm glass to not more than 5kPa for 5 mm glass.

34. (New) A method as claimed in claim 33 wherein the quench pressures used range from not more than 10 kPa for 3 mm glass to not more than 5 kPa for 5 mm glass.

35. (New) A method of tempering a glazing comprised of glass having a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93 x 10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than 0.72 $MPam^{1/2}$, comprising operating at a quench pressure of not more than 12.5 kPa for 3mm glass.

36. (New) A method of tempering a glazing comprised of glass a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93 x 10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than 0.72 $MPam^{1/2}$, comprising operating at a quench pressure of not more than 10 kPa for 4mm glass.

37. (New) A method of tempering a glazing comprised of glass having a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93 x 10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than 0.72 $MPam^{1/2}$, comprising operating at a quench pressure of not more than 6 kPa for 5mm glass.

38. (New) A method of tempering an automotive glazing, the automotive glazing being of glass comprising at least 14.5% by weight Na_2O, at least 10.5% by weight CaO, at least 0.5% by weight total iron (measured as Fe_2O_3) and being substantially magnesium-free, the glass having a ferrous value (% ferrous) of at least 30%, comprising operating at a quench pressure at least 10% less than the quench pressure required to toughen a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required standards under otherwise similar conditions.

39. (New) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the glazing is an automotive glazing being of glass comprising at least 14.5% by weight Na_2O, at least 10.5% by weight CaO, at least 0.5% by weight total iron (measured as Fe_2O_3) and being substantially magnesium-free, the glass having a ferrous value (% ferrous) of at least 30%, comprising operating at a quench pressure at least 10% less than the quench pressure required to toughen a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required standards under otherwise similar conditions.

40. (New) A soda lime silica glass in sheet form of composition comprising, in percentages by weight

SiO_2	64 – 75%
Al_2O_3	0 – 5%
B_2O_3	0 – 5%
Alkaline earth metal oxide (other than MgO)	9 – 16%

Alkali metal oxide 15 – 18%

MgO <2%

Total iron (calculated as Fe_2O_3) ≥0.05%

41. (New) A soda lime silica glass as claimed in claim 40 of composition comprising, in percentages by weight:

SiO_2 67 – 73%

Al_2O_3 0 – 3%

B_2O_3 0 – 3%

Alkaline earth metal oxide (other than MgO) 10 – 14%

Alkali metal oxide 15 – 17%

42. (New) A soda lime silica glass as claimed in claim 40 wherein the ratio of ferrous iron (calculated as ferric oxide) to total iron (calculated as ferric oxide) is less than 30%.

43. (New) A soda lime silica glass as claimed in claim 40 having a thickness less than 2.8 mm.

44. (New) A thermally tempered pane of soda lime silica glass of composition as claimed in claim 40.